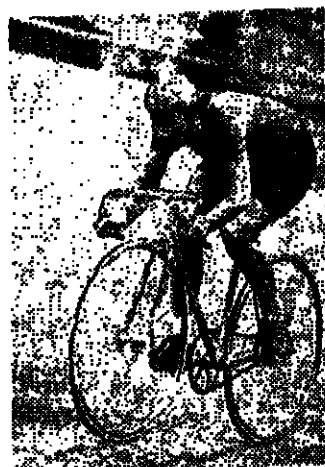


SPORTS

World record for Galina Tsaryova

Many-time world cycling champion Galina Tsaryova from Leningrad has set a new world mark in the 5 km time trial standing start at the Moscow Olympic cycling track at Krylat-skoye. Competing bursconcours in the USSR Cup, she clocked 6 min 42.273 sec, a 2.771 sec improvement on the former mark set by Valentina Kuznetsova in 1961.

Galina Tsaryova goes all out. Photo by Yuri Turov



Torpedo produces surprises

There has been a sensation in the USSR ice-hockey championship. Central Army Club, the leaders, have suffered their first defeat. Until the 14th round they were the only team to have won all their matches, but they went down 2-0 to Gorky Torpedo.

Torpedo got off to a confident start in the championship, drawing with the Central Army Club in an opening game. Later a series of wins was followed by a certain slump, but now the team is close behind the leading trio, and this can be attributed in large part to the experienced attackers, Skvortsov, Kovin and Varnakov, who have

repeatedly appeared in the national squad, and to the rising standards of the young players.

At present there is an immensely busy schedule for the matches, with teams sometimes playing every other day. The USSR Ice-Hockey Federation has modelled the championship schedule, to a large extent, on that of world championships and Olympic tournaments, and this has made the battle for the awards far more acute.

As of October 30, the leading quartet was as follows: Central Army Club, 25 points; Moscow Dynamo, 22; Spartak, 18; and Torpedo, 16.

ICE-HOCKEY SNAPSHOTS

The TJ Vilkovics club, from the town of Ostrava (Czechoslovakia), is leading the standings after the first championship stage with 16 points, with TSC (Pardubice) and Sparta Praha level at 15 points. Klano MCO is now anchored at the bottom with only three points.

After six rounds to the Finnish championship Tampere Tappara are in the lead with 22 points and Helsinki IFK are a point behind. As before, ten clubs are competing in a four-stage top division championship.

The Land-hut club are last in the standings with 22 points after the first 13 rounds of the West German championship.

WORLD CHAMPIONS

PRIMING FOR U.S. TOUR

Five junior national basketball players have been recruited to a national squad now gearing up for a US tour during which they will take on top amateur basketball clubs.

In 1983 our budding players will have to compete in the junior world championship in Spain, and the forthcoming year will give them the necessary experience. Head coach Alexei Komolovskiy told a TASS correspondent. Playing in a difficult tour is the best schooling and testing for youth. Naturally, enough, the squad will have quite a lot of seasoned players some of whom are this year's world champions, and the up-and-coming sportsmen will benefit a lot from playing side by side with them.

Our leading club, Moscow Dynamo and Spartak, will be touring the top players for several major European tournaments, he pointed out.

Soviet chess players for the Olympiad

Karpov, Kasparov, Belyavsky, Yusupov, Tal and Polugayovsky will make up the USSR men's team for the forthcoming World Chess Olympiad which opens at Lucerne, Switzerland, on October 30.

The women's team will consist of Chiburdanidze, Gopindashvili, Alexandriya, and Ioseliani. At the Olympiad, the men's team field four players (plus two replacements) and the women's team—three players and one replacement.

The USSR men's teams which have been entering for the event since 1952 have won the title on 13 occasions, while the women have stayed undefeated all these years.



An Indian basketball squad now priming for the Asian Games due in Delhi this November-December, recently played eight games in the Soviet Union, winning five of them. Incidentally, the team is coached by Sergei Strelkov, of the USSR. In the photos: the visitors clash with Moscow Dynamo veteran players; Sergei Strelkov gives advice to his team.

Photos by Viktor Ganchuk

Opponents known

The list of all the teams to compete in the 1982 women's handball world championship due on December 2-12 in Hungary has now been finalized, with the USA and South Korea filling the American and Asia vacancies following Canada's refusal to meet the USA in an elimination trial and South Korea winning an elimination tournament in Tokyo.

Group A features world champions the GDR, the USA, Hungary and Norway; Group B, the Olympic champions USSR, Romania, Bulgaria and South Korea; and Group C, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, the FRG and the Congo.

The top three teams will qualify for the 1984 Olympics.

Olympics

require peace

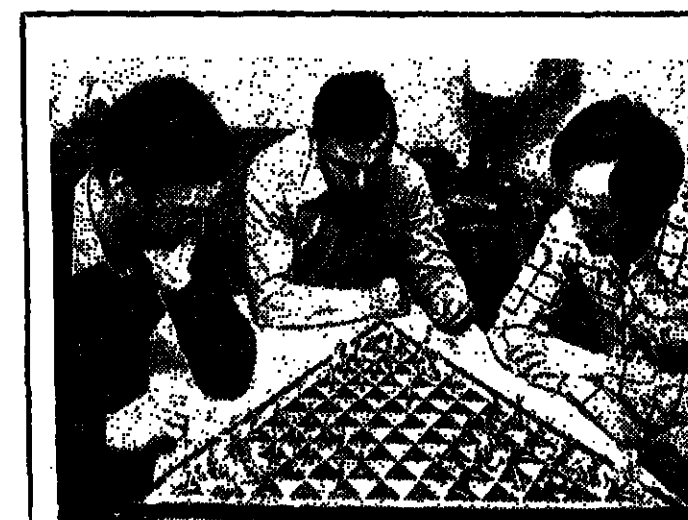
The continued advancement of the Olympic movement requires peace, since major sports events can be held only in peaceful conditions. IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch said in Havana. Addressing a press conference there, he stressed the great importance of the Havana meeting of sports authorities from socialist countries, both for the nations represented and for the Olympic movement as a whole.

Samaranch said that there will be a 4,500,000-dollar addition next year to the assistance fund for national Olympic committees which are in need of such aid.

Warning from Californian doctors

A group of Californian doctors have come up with fresh evidence of the dangers of physical overstrain to sportsmen in areas with high air pollution levels. William Adams, a Californian University Professor from the town of Davis,

told a press conference in Los Angeles that research has shown that bronchial fibres are irritated in such areas, and that increasing amounts of harmful gas concentrations in the air cause athletes' breathing to become more laboured and their performance to decline.



OF INTEREST

Three-man chess

West German chess enthusiast Bangen, Kern and Wieghe have invented a game which they much resemble chess. The board consists of 16 squares and has three areas of 20 chessmen each, called I, II, III. The three inventors hope to get their game patented.

Photo: UPI-AP



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 1672, Gorky St. Moscow, USSR. Published Tuesday and Saturday. Printed in the USSR. For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "Moscow News" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mashdunrodneynye Knigi. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "Moscow News" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mashdunrodneynye Knigi. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "Moscow News" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mashdunrodneynye Knigi. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "Moscow News" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mashdunrodneynye Knigi. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "Moscow News" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mashdunrodneynye Knigi. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

ACTION WEEK



The Action Week for Disarmament has ended. It was held in accordance with the decision of the First Special Session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. It enjoyed active support from the World Peace Council, the Soviet Union mass rallies, public meetings and peace marches took place. The Soviet people issued an appeal to the effect that every-thing possible should be done to secure peace on Earth and to avert a nuclear calamity.

The following events formed part of the Week: a special meeting of UN Headquarters; and a "Teachers for Disarmament" forum at Hiroshima, which was attended by representatives of 34 countries. There were also meetings in London, Paris, Sao Paulo, Prague, Lisbon, Sofia, San Francisco, Kabul, Manila and in other capitals.

The Action Week demonstrated that the anti-war movement has become a decisive factor in the campaign for peace and security.

THE TEST OF DETENTE

"The American ruling class has failed to pass the test of detente, the test of peaceful co-operation," said Konstantin Chernenko, Member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, speaking in Tbilisi in connection with the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Georgia's capital.

"Detente," Konstantin Chernenko emphasized, "is a multi-faceted and multi-dimensional process. Detente is undoubtedly the road to peace and cooperation. But it is more than this. The Soviet Union proceeds from the assumption that detente gives free rein to the democratization of international life in general and enhances the political activity of the broadest masses."

"The Soviet Union has countered the bellicose, great-power and extremely egoistic foreign policy line of the USA with a policy that is confident, firm and free from any situation-prompted vacillations," said Konstantin Chernenko.



At a meeting held at Yerevan University, in Soviet Armenia, as part of the Action Week for Disarmament, students and professors collected signatures for an appeal urging the nations of the world to live in peace (top left photo).

Democratic forces in Japan have marked the Action Week for Disarmament with massive rallies in defence of peace. The largest rally which was held in Osaka under the slogan, "Free our planet from nuclear weapons and war!", drew some 500,000 people from across the land (top right).

Those taking part in a recent 100,000-strong anti-war demonstration in Dortmund, West Germany.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL WARNS AGAINST ARMS RACE

New York. In the 80s the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons, has reached the threshold of another upward twist in its escalation. This increases the danger of nuclear war and makes the elimination of the race an urgent priority in the area of disarmament. The danger of the continuing arms race can only be removed if the manufacture of nuclear weapons is brought to an end and they are subsequently eliminated. The longer this process is delayed, the more serious becomes the threat of a nuclear disaster.

This is the message contained in UN Secretary General J. P. de Cuellar's report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and its highly damaging influence on international peace and security. The report drawn up by a group of experts under UN auspices has been distributed here as an official UN document.

Socialists triumph in Spain

Madrid. The Spanish Socialist Worker's Party has scored impressive gains at the recent parliamentary elections in Spain. It will now occupy 198 out of the 350 seats in the Congress of Deputies, the parliament's lower chamber, as well as a majority of seats in the Senate. Thus the socialists have come into power in Spain for the first time in the country's history.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

Washington's anti-Arab policy

Analysing American policy in the Middle East in PRAVDA, K. Brutents maintains that Washington is now obstinately pursuing its intention of using the Middle East as an arena of confrontation with the Soviet Union and of turning it into a strategic beachhead against the socialist states. America is not just bent on eroding the cooperation between Arab nations and the USSR, but also intends to embroil the former in one way or another in the implementation of its anti-Soviet plans. At the same time the expanding American military set-up acts as an instrument of constant pressure on Arab countries, and as a useful base for actions aimed against the national liberation movement, K. Brutents points out.

"Typical of the American anti-Arab strategy is its reliance on Israel and its simultaneous exploitation of the conflict situation in the Middle East, in fact Israel's aggressive policies are being used by America as a means of implementing its basic geopolitical aim. It is only by means of Israel's 'defensive' role, by means of continued the general 'subservience' of Israeli policies to American interests, that the American-Israeli understanding, the paper emphasizes, and their allied efforts are rooted in a strategy which aims at tying the Arab world to the latter being mainly viewed as an area for American though also for Israeli expansion."

Portuguese State Council assumes office

Lisbon. The Portuguese State Council, a new body of power set up under a law revising the constitution, has assumed office and will act as a supreme consultative body to the republic's president. These functions were earlier vested in the Revolutionary Council recently dissolved by the new constitution.

There are several politicians and state officials sitting on the State Council.

Progress-16 on its way to Salyut-7

In accordance with the programme for ensuring the continued functioning of the orbital Salyut-7 research station an unmanned cargo spaceship, Progress-16, was launched in the Soviet Union on October 31. The spaceship will deliver perishable materials and other cargo to Salyut-7.

Anatoly Berezhovoi and Valentin Lebedev have started their 23th week of work on the near Earth orbit.

During the past few days they have performed another series of geophysical experiments as part of an extensive programme to examine the natural resources of the Earth and the environment.

They are also continuing experiments aimed at the further study of the development of various biological matter in space flight conditions and at improving systems for cultivating higher plants. Onions, parsley, radishes and borage are the present targets for tests.

The cosmonauts alternate their working days with periods of recreation when they often communicate with their families over the radio and TV.

SHARING AWARDS

Dalia Kutkalis, 17, of the USSR, has scored her first yet major international success, sharing top honours at the European rhythmic gymnastics championship of Stavanger, Norway, with world top all-rounder Anelia Ralentskova, of Bulgaria, at 39.40 points each.

European ex-champion Ilyana Rayeva, of Bulgaria, came home third at 39.35, and Irlan Devina, of the USSR, was 0.25 points behind her.



Dalia Kutkalis going through her paces with the ribbon. Photo by Boris Reutman

Kutkalis also picked up the most (18.95) and shared the ribbon title with Lili Ignatyeva, of Bulgaria, with the same total. Anelia Ralentskova won the hoop at 19.38 and the skipping rope at 19.80 points. The USSR also won the team exercise.



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"Moscow News" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers to brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week. Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

ENGLAND

- Collet's Holdings Ltd., Wellington House, Northamptonshire NN2 2 QZ, Wellington 0933 224351
- Central Book Ltd., 14, The Leathmarket, London, SE1 3ER
- Balfey Subscription Agents Ltd., Warner House, Folkestone, Kent CT19 6PH

Collet's International Bookshop, 129/131, Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0BQ

OSTERREICH

Globus Verlag, ausländischer Zeitschriften, Hohenfeldplatz 3, A-1206 Wien

PAKISTAN

- "Classic" Shahrah-E-Qasid-E-Azam (The Mall) Lahore-3
- People's Publishing House, 26, Shahrah-E-Qasid-E-Azam, P.O. Box 662, Lahore
- Standard Publishing House, Marina Hotel, Bahau Rd., Karachi-1

P.D.R.V. The 14th October Printing, Publication, Distribution, Advertising Corporation, P.O. Box 4227, Aden

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "Moscow News" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mashdunrodneynye Knigi. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "Moscow News" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mashdunrodneynye Knigi. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "Moscow News" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mashdunrodneynye Knigi. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "Moscow News" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mashdunrodneynye Knigi. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "Moscow News" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mashdunrodneynye Knigi. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "Moscow News" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mashdunrodneynye Knigi. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "Moscow News" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mashdunrodneynye Knigi. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "Moscow News" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mashdunrodneynye Knigi. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

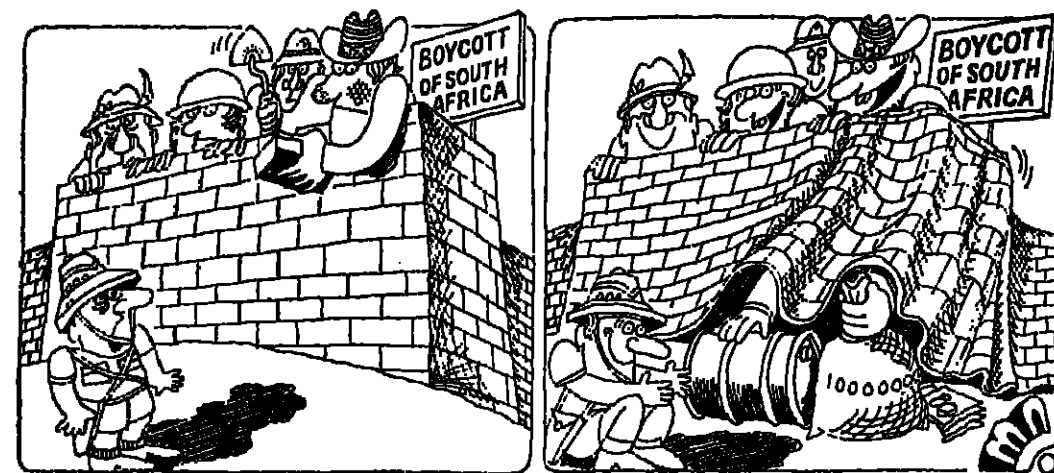
A MATTER OF SERIOUS CONCERN

Kuala Lumpur. South-East Asian countries are seriously concerned over the implementation of plans by the Japanese government to rearm their country. The "Malayan Star" newspaper stresses that if Tokyo does not show understanding of the fears of the Asian peoples, the situation will be fraught with grave consequences. The latest decisions by the Japanese government considerably enhanced the fears of South-East Asian peoples with regard to Japan's policy in the region. Tokyo has started re-writing history textbooks, eliminating all mention of the crimes committed by the Japanese occupation forces during World War II. That is why Tokyo's decision to play a more active role in developing the region provoked strong protest in South-East Asia.

Member-states of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore — strongly criticized the Japanese arms building policy. President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines declared that the Philippines opposes the growth of Japan's military role in the region, since this makes Tokyo into a new threat to the South-East Asian countries.

NEW TURKISH CONSTITUTION DRAFTED

Ankara. The Council for National Security, Turkey's top legislative body, has approved, with some changes and amendments, a new draft constitution put forward by the Consultative Medjlis, parliament's lower chamber. It is due to come into effect following the November 7 national referendum.



Drawings by Vsevolod Arsenyev

Steady growth in West Germany-CMEA trade

Moscow. Our "Eastern trade" has good prospects. West German trade with the CMEA countries continues to grow, even in the present conditions which are characterized by unstable economic relations worldwide and by escalating international tension, stresses Detlev, editor-in-chief of the West German "Ost-West Kommerz" economic journal. He further pointed out that in the first half of this year alone West German exports to the USSR and to other European countries—CMEA members—had reached the 12,200 million marks, with its imports totalling 13,000 million.

Japan protests at French import restrictions

Tokyo. Japan has lodged a formal protest with the French government over toughened customs procedures and other restrictions on imports of Japanese cars, videos and other electronic items. The Japanese government statement stresses that it views such actions as a crude violation of the principles of free trade and demands that they be immediately lifted.

omic relations worldwide and by escalating international tension, stresses Detlev, editor-in-chief of the West German "Ost-West Kommerz" economic journal. He further pointed out that in the first half of this year alone West German exports to the USSR and to other European countries—CMEA members—had reached the 12,200 million marks, with its imports totalling 13,000 million.

FACTS and EVENTS

● An agreement has been signed in Pretoria on the establishment of consular relations between the United States and racist South Africa.

● Four Pakistani spies have been arrested by India's security forces in the states of Jammu and Kashmir. They had infiltrated India to direct a spy network operating in the border towns of Poonch and Rajouri.

● British Premier Margaret Thatcher is planning to visit the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands in late February, next year.

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"The Californian hawk's approach to East-West relations is highly laudable. The American actions taken over the heads of its West European allies, which have a wider experience of cooperation with East European nations are totally unproductive. We in Europe think a lot of dialogue, since we stand to gain from it. The Americans, on the other hand, have opted for the road of sanctions, which first and foremost will harm our interests."

Uffe Blummann-Yensen, Danish Foreign Minister and Chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers

ACTIONS BY SALVADORAN REBELS

San Jose. According to the Venceremos radio station which is run by El Salvadoran patriots, over the past 15 months the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has eliminated 1,250 soldiers and officers of the dictatorial regime, wounded over 3,000 and captured another 275, including deputy Defence Minister, Colonel Francisco Adolfo Castillo.

They have also destroyed 20 war-planes, nine helicopters, six tanks, and 70 armoured personnel carriers and have captured large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Over the period the Front has obtained control over two dozen residential areas in the departments of Chalatenango, San Miguel and Morazan.

MEETING IN WILLIAMSBURG

Washington. The American town of Williamsburg, Virginia, was recently the venue for the fourth meeting of an international group on the "KOSPAS-SARSAT" project made up of Soviet, American, Canadian and French experts now jointly working on a space system for registering signals and pinpointing the location of ships and aircraft in distress.

The delegates reviewed the first results of tests on the system carried out in the four countries making use of the Soviet "Kosmos-1365" earth satellite equipped with radioelectronic apparatus for registering signals from ships and aircraft. The tests showed the overall high quality of the system as well as the full technical compatibility of all various units developed in different countries.

Particular interest focused on the reports by the American and Canadian delegations dealing with the first successful rescue operations made use of data from the Soviet satellite. They pointed out that between September 10 and October 10 this year alone the location of four distress areas had been determined—three air disasters in Canada and one in the USA; and one sea disaster in the northern Atlantic off the American coast in which seven people were rescued—four Canadians, two Americans and one Briton.

It was announced at the meeting that an American earth satellite will be launched as part of the "KOSPAS-SARSAT" project in February next year carrying equipment for spotting aircraft and ships in distress.

CHILD SLAVE TRAFFIC OPERATORS TO GO BEFORE COURT

Taipei. Altogether 44 people are to go on trial in Taiwan charged with child slave traffic. The children were supplied to the USA, Australia, Switzerland and France. Babies, usually under three years of age, were bought out in poor quarters of the city, it being suggested that the parents that they might like to place their son or daughter in the care of a rich family. Once consent had been given the kids were secretly smuggled out of the country. Prices ranged from between 4,000 to 5,000 dollars. But the children were simply stolen by members of a criminal syndicate who had been paid to kidnap them or buy them.

Dynamic growth for CMEA countries

New York. Economically speaking the CMEA countries are the most dynamic developers as a group of nations worldwide, said Werner Liebig, head of the CMEA delegation to the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly.

During discussions in the UN Second Committee (economic and financial problems) he stressed that last year production growth rates in CMEA countries were on balance twice as high as in the industrialized capitalist states. While the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has projected growth rates in industrialized capitalist nations at 0.3 per cent, the indicator for CMEA countries ranges from between three to four per cent, he said.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The British government has received a request for urgent financial aid from the Royal Shakespeare Company which in the 1981-1982 season has won 18 national and international awards for its productions of plays by Shakespeare and other classical dramatists. The RSC's balance of payments deficit has topped 400 thousand pounds.

● As in days gone by, bicycle police are again patrolling the streets of Paris. This is no tribute to the "retro" style. According to "Le Figaro", the 500 "swallow" as they are dubbed in Paris argot, will be more effective than car-patrols during the rush hours and in narrow streets.

● Two British soldiers decided to race in an ambulance through the streets of the West German city of Dortmund. According to "Financial Times", the race ended when they crashed into a house, causing damage to the tune of 110 thousand marks.

● Concordia recently made its final Paris-Washington-Mexico flight. The French government has decided to end its operation on the route as being too costly. Last April the super-jet was taken off the Paris-Rio de Janeiro run. Air France expects to have a 32,000,000 F deficit this year, as a result of keeping Concordia in operation.

PEOPLE

"Better late than never" is the motto which guided Martha Gordon when she enrolled as a first-year student at the Department of Philosophy, Lancaster University. She is now 75 years old. Her age did not prevent her from winning one of the three prizes awarded annually by the University for outstanding academic performance in the first year. This is Martha's second attempt to get a college degree. Six years ago she entered an Australian university.

The Military Collegium of the Supreme Court in Berlin, the GDR, has sentenced a West German citizen, Dr. Michael, to life imprisonment for espionage on behalf of the West German security services.

According to the ADN news agency, he was involved in active subversive activities against the GDR and other socialist countries. Acting as a representative of West German and American firms, he used his many business trips to recruit socialist countries for criminal purposes.

Earth's population

UN demographers predict that the Earth's population will be closely on 6 thousand million by 1987. Another one-thousand million will be added by 1995, while about 82 thousand million people will inhabit the globe in 2025.

The highest rate of population growth at the present time has been recorded in the West African state of Niger where an average of 60 babies are born to every one thousand adult population.

MAKING

USE OF SOLAR ENERGY

The Technical Institute of Grain and Forage Crops in Toulouse has started tests on three grain dryers operating on solar energy, writes the "Jeune Afrique" magazine. They are mainly designed for drying sorghum, corn, sunflower seeds, soya and rice. In five or ten days, each machine can dry as much as 80 tonnes of moist grain and seed.

AN END TO TOOTHACHE

In another twenty-five years, people may no longer suffer from toothache, say Danish dentists. Addressing a recent conference, Professor Tejnarov, Dean of the Royal Dental College, talked about the extensive research which is in progress to create a vaccine to counteract the destructive activity of bacteria in the mouth. The new drug will act simultaneously against several of the most widely spread dental ailments. The drug is now being tested on animals, at

Science and technology

though a lot of problems remain, for at present the vaccine produces undesirable side effects.

FERTILIZERS WITH DELAYED EFFECTS

Since there are drugs with delayed effects, why can't we make fertilizers with similar properties, wondered Swedish chemists. If such fertilizers were introduced into the soil for several years in advance, fields would not have to be chemically treated every year. The chemists came up with the idea of placing microelements in gelatin capsules which will eventually decompose. Over the next two years these eternal fertilizers will be produced commercially.

OF INTEREST

The patient who didn't speak German

A strange adventure befell a 50-year-old patient of a Vienna hospital who had undergone an operation for a fractured hip. His treatment went smoothly until he was mistaken for another patient suffering from a bad heart. He had a second operation in which he was fitted out with a pace maker. When at last the doctors managed to get him back on his feet, he was told that he was not the patient who had undergone the first operation. A spokesman for the hospital said that the mistake had occurred because the patient "did not speak German".

Kite mistaken for UFO

Night was falling when the inhabitants of Southern town, a new residential area in Prague, noticed a mysterious glowing object hovering in mid-air. Though many equipped themselves with binoculars and telescopes to get a better view they failed to identify the object. After it began to descend and eventually disappeared, the UFO's devotees claimed: "It's only a kite with a light on it".

A catalogue to bear them all

A catalogue to bear them all has been published in London. Some people, indeed, may not live long enough to read it. The catalogue, the first detailed yet to have seen the light of day, covers the whole world and four centuries from 1550 and 1950. It is made up of 754 volumes with 627 pages in each. Working two and a half times as fast as a typewriter, it contains 11,940 names and titles. A huge group of bibliographers took 15 years to compile the catalogue.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

A HARNESS FOR THE PARTNERS?

Many West Europeans realize that "collaboration", which is forced on them from overseas, may prove to be a sort of "harness" in which the Washington administration hopes to keep its allies. Vasily Drobkov writes in PRAVDA. He was commenting on the meeting between foreign ministers of EEC member-countries, which was held recently in Luxembourg. Special attention was devoted at the meeting to the development of relations between the EEC and the USA.

It looks as if Washington has now realized the failure of its "sanctions" policy and is on the look-out, as the Paris newspaper "Le Monde" writes, for face saving tactics and for ways of giving up the policy, which has proved to be a fiasco. They even declare that they are ready to set up a special body for consultations with the allies to avoid new scandals. Many international observers express the apprehension that these consultations may turn into an additional instrument enabling Washington to enforce its will on them.

'ZERO OPTION' STALEMATES GENEVA TALKS

Washington's stand at the talks is based on President Reagan's famous "zero option", an option which is totally unacceptable to our country, Georgi Kuznetsov writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, analysing the course of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. In their attempt to lay the blame at the wrong door, American representatives are speculating on the Soviet Union's allegedly "one-sided stand", as Moscow does not agree to scrap all of its missiles without a reciprocal step from the American side. The principle of parity and equal security of the sides is a fundamental principle, to which the USSR invariably adheres.

Georgi Kuznetsov recalls that the Soviet proposals provide for the creation of a vast European zone for the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons stretching from the Arctic Ocean to Africa and from the middle of the Atlantic to the Urals. Within that zone it is proposed to reduce medium-range nuclear weapons (those with a range from one thousand kilometres and more, though not intercontinental ones) in such a way that there will not be more than 500 units of weapons of this class on the side of the USSR and on that of NATO in five years. All types of medium-range nuclear means — both missiles and aircraft (which the USA would like not to be taken into account) — are to be reduced.

A DIVISION OF ROLES

Try as it will occasionally to appear critical of Tel Aviv, the American administration is in fact in full solidarity with its "strategic ally", writes A. Usvatov, in the NEW TIMES magazine. It was hardly surprising, therefore, that after his latest talks with his American counterpart, G. Schultz, Israeli Foreign Minister I. Shamir claimed they were held in the same spirit of friendship and trust that was typical of American-Israeli relations in general. This "friendship and trust", it appears, was not in the least bit harmed by Israel's latest actions. And, indeed, Israel, instead of withdrawing from Lebanon, is busy increasing its military presence there by the day, A. Usvatov writes.

In the meantime the flood of assertions by American diplomats of the need to strengthen Lebanon's sovereignty and to withdraw all foreign forces from the country in no way detracts from the Pentagon's plans to turn Lebanon into its jumping-off ground in the Middle East.

In the way, dividing the roles between them, though acting objectively in concert, Washington and Tel Aviv seek to cash in on the new Israeli aggression, Usvatov concludes.

AWARD FOR... APARTHEID

Commenting in IZVESTIA on the Reagan administration decision to uphold South Africa's request to the International Monetary Fund for a loan of 1,100 million dollars, V. Mikhlin writes that one is fully justified in wanting to know why the racist regime should get this cushy gift. The answer has to be—for its legalized apartheid system, its flagrant rejection to put an end to this ignominious system, its illegal occupation of Namibia and its repeated wrecks, under various pretexts, of the agreements to implement UN decisions on granting independence to that nation, and for the many years of aggression carried out by the South African military against Angola, Mozambique and the other African nations.

Common logic argues, he continues, that only states infected by racism and wedded to anti-African policies can uphold racism, and Washington has ever sought to destroy its racist bent. Now the phenomenon of its racialist declarations and the glaring contradictions between its words and actions are plain for all to see.

VIEWPOINT

By Lev SEMERKO

NUCLEAR SCORE IN EUROPE

September 30th marked the beginning of yet another round of the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. In the words of the head of the Soviet delegation Yuri Kvitinsky, the USSR position provides a good basis for an agreement on radical reductions and limitations of the nuclear armaments in Europe on a stable long-term basis. The Soviet Union is ready to "respect and take into account the legitimate interests of its partners and expects from them a consideration of the national and legitimate interests of the Soviet Union."

But are these interests taken into account by the American side? Its "zero option" proposal may look attractive at first sight, but in reality it means a double nuclear advantage in Europe for NATO, why?

Let us take some figures. Early in 1982 the NATO countries had 966 medium-range nuclear weapons and delivery systems in Europe, more than 700 US

planes, 64 British missiles and 33 British bombers, 98 French missiles and 46 French bombers. The Soviet Union had a total of 975 units of similar weapons, including about 900 missiles, 980 versus 975 is an approximate parity. If the 500 Soviet missiles are dismantled in exchange for non-deployment of nearly 600 American Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles, then NATO will have a double advantage. Clearly, the American proposal does not at all lead to "zero".

The "zero option" idea exploits the belief of millions of people that the smaller the number of nuclear missiles the better. The danger would really become real, but only under one condition: if the elimination of arms is not accompanied by an elimination of the military strategic parity that has existed between the USA and the USSR, between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the "zero option" undermines the

very parity, thus endangering European security.

The Soviet Union takes quite a different approach to this problem. It proposes, as Soviet Minister of Defence Dmitry Ustinov declared recently, the creation of a European zone in which nuclear arms would be reduced and limited, a zone which would stretch from the Arctic Ocean to Africa, and from the middle of the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains. The Soviet Union is ready to free Europe from nuclear weapons — both medium-range and tactical.

The Soviet proposals provide for — a reduction of the medium-range armaments that are located in the zone (with a range of 1,000 km and further, but not including intercontinental), so that five years after the agreement both the USSR and NATO would each have no more than 300 weapons of this class. The reduction would involve all medium-range weapons — both missiles and planes.

— a prohibition on the deployment in the zone of new types of nuclear armaments, including, of course, such US missiles as the Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles;

— the necessity to include in the total figure of 300 medium-range weapons the French and British planes and missiles, along with those belonging to the USA;

— the deployment of the medium-range nuclear weapons outside the European reduction and limitation zone in such a way that they will not reach objectives of the other side located within the given zone.

The USSR has already taken practical measures to facilitate the realization of this programme which is fair in respect to both sides. Further deployment of medium-range missiles has been stopped unilaterally in the European part of the USSR, as has the preparation for their deployment and the building of launchers. A considerable reduction of medium-range missiles is under way.

In this way, the USSR has frozen the development of its nuclear missile potential capable of delivering nuclear warheads to targets lying more than 1,000 km away. At the same time, the USSR, as has been declared at the highest level, will not agree to unilateral nuclear disarmament—something that Washington wants, militarily parity at the lowest possible levels of armaments—such as the USSR approach to nuclear disarmament.

Round the Soviet Union

● AN UNUSUAL TEA-HOUSE HAS OPENED ON THE ROAD BETWEEN BAKU AND AGDASH, IN AZERBAIJAN. It has been built inside a huge 500-year-old plane tree. The tree, the height of a five-story house, is hollow inside. In a round room in the tree-trunk, four metres in diameter, one can sip a cup of delicious tea and nibble Oriental sweets. The tea-house is called "The Plane".

● ON THE KOLA PENINSULA THEY HAVE BEGUN TO EXPLOIT THE KOASHVA DEPOSIT OF APATITES. Koashva is the largest, in the Khibiny Mts, reserve of this mineral, which serves as a raw material for making fertilizers.

● AN EXPERIMENTAL BATCH OF HIGH-QUALITY CEMENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED BY LENINGRAD SCIENTISTS BY MEANS OF ACCELERATOR TECHNOLOGY. The radiation-chemical technology dispenses with fuel in firing.

● THIS COUNTRY'S FIRST INDUSTRIAL SOLAR ELECTRIC STATION IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION NEAR THE VILLAGE OF MYSOVOYE ON THE AZOV SEA COAST OF THE CRIMEA. Hundreds of computer-controlled movable mirrors will focus sun-rays onto a steam boiler mounted high above the ground on top of a special tower. The steam, at a pressure of 40 atmospheres, will rotate a turbine.

● THE 500,000th PATIENT HAS ARRIVED AT THE WORLD'S FIRST RESORT SPECIALIZING IN TREATMENT BASED ON THE SCENT OF FLOWERS. On their doctors' prescription thousands of people from the Azerbaijan capital Baku visit the health zone with its green houses of flowers. In the centre of the city. For the past twenty years Azerbaijan doctors have successfully treated certain cardiovascular disease as well as asthma, high-blood pressure, neurasthenia, and insomnia through smell.

● ANOTHER RELIABLE BARRIER, A FIVE-KILOMETRE-LONG DAM TO PROTECT THREE THOUSAND HECTARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND FROM FLOODING, HAS BEEN ERECTED IN THE USSURI RIVER VALLEY, IN THE MARITIME TERRITORY. Over the past ten years more than one hundred kilometres of dams have been erected here thus saving 50 thousand hectares of land from floods.



THE CALLING CARD OF A NATION

Marvellous things are made by craftsmen from wood, clay, fabric, fur, leather, multicoloured yarn, straw and metal, the calling card, as it were, of the national culture. Over a hundred nations and nationalities inhabit the Soviet Union, and each nation has its own craftsman, and unique handicrafts, techniques and materials. Painted vases, bowls, plates and ladies' shoes with gold may deceive you at first glance into thinking they are made of metal, but it is enough to touch them to feel the warmth and lightness of wood; these are the renowned Khokhloma ware, one of the wonders of national handicrafts and Russia's souvenir No. 1.

Born centuries ago in a wooded area beyond the Volga (close to the present city of Gorky) and named after the local village of Khokhloma, this early art of painting on wood has now taken

on a new lease of life. The Khokhloma factories employ over 2,000 people; one of them, artist Lyubov Rozina (photo), is seen here painting a "Swan" dipper.

The shipyards originally launched small boats and wooden barges for shipping freight to the Lena goldfields. At present it builds 2,000 tonne motor ships capable of sailing not only along the great Siberian river but also in the coastal areas of the Arctic Ocean. Its 600-tonne tankers have also given a good account of themselves.

In the current 1981-85 five-year plan period the shipyard will be mechanized and automated. For instance, ships will be assembled using enlarged block modules and on-board systems and mechanisms will be mounted using a system approach.

Powerful excavator in operation

The first rotor excavator has gone into operation today at the Angren pit, the biggest in Uzbekistan, Central Asia. This powerful machine manufactured in Donbass, in the Ukraine, can dig nearly a thousand tonnes of coal an hour.

Another six such machines ordered by the Uzbek mines are to be manufactured by the Leningradsky Komsomol Engineering Factory in Donetsk. The powerful rotor enable the machine to be used both to extract fuel and to strip the pit open. These excavators, moreover, are capable of extremely precise operations: they can extract coal from seams which are less than a metre thick.

Technological re-tooling is only one aspect of the reconstruction work afoot at the pit, which aims to raise the extraction of coal by the cheap open-cast mining method from five to ten thousand million tonnes per annum in the present five-year plan period.

Shipyards' anniversary

The Zhigalovo shipyards, the oldest on the Lena River, has marked its 70th anniversary by launching the "Zhigalovsky Komsomolets" tanker of the "river-sea" class.

The shipyards originally launched small boats and wooden barges for shipping freight to the Lena goldfields. At present it builds 2,000 tonne motor ships capable of sailing not only along the great Siberian river but also in the coastal areas of the Arctic Ocean. Its 600-tonne tankers have also given a good account of themselves.

In the current 1981-85 five-year plan period the shipyard will be mechanized and automated. For instance, ships will be assembled using enlarged block modules and on-board systems and mechanisms will be mounted using a system approach.

FACELIFT FOR ESTONIAN VILLAGES

A reliable material and technical base for a rural construction industry is being established in Estonia, as the construction gets underway of the republic's first house-building combine to produce parts for estate-type houses.

The combine, which is situated in the Pärnu area, will make

use of experience acquired in the large-scale production of structures for rural housing, with emphasis being placed on standardization of parts to speed up the assembly of cottages and to avoid architectural monotony. It is planned to make wide use of wooden structures to bring down production costs.

The main advantage of the jeeps rolling off the assembly lines of the Lutsik car works in the Ukraine is their increased cross-country capacity.

The latest model of jeep produced at Lutsik has many advantages over its predecessors. It is lighter and smaller, and its improved design enables it to negotiate rough ground and also

IMPROVED MODEL OF JEEP

to go up and down steep hills. It only takes a few minutes to convert the jeep from a passenger vehicle into a truck. By removing the back seat room is made for up to 400 kilograms of freight.

With the completion of reconstruction work at plant, output will go up by more than four times.

large-scale space radio telescope of this type, he stresses.

Quite possibly E.T. artificial signals will be beyond our reach for another 10, 20 or 30 years, for this is a problem of immense complexity. But this is not to say that "they" don't exist but rather that we are not yet equal to the task of receiving them, he concludes.

NEW NATURE RESERVE

Though the Northern Caucasian resort area is only 60 kilometres in length and twice as small in breadth, it has over 150 spots of various curative mineral waters. The flora and fauna of the region has been considerably depleted in recent years, writes I. Boldyrev, First Secretary of the Pyatigorsk CPSU City Committee, in "TRUD".

The air in the resorts is far from being as pure as it once used to be, and this is mainly due to urban development, which sometimes reaches inordinate proportions. The areas bordering on the resorts are often subject to industrial change.

In order to preserve the region's flora and fauna, we must undertake more wide-ranging reforestation programmes, particularly in the gorges of the Karadag, Cherkess, autonomous region. We should also think seriously about the possibility of making the Caucasian Mineral Waters resort into a nature reserve, in which the protection of nature would go hand in hand with creating optimum conditions for the further development of the resort.

Places to visit

Eighteen kilometres west of the Armenian capital of Yerevan is the site of an open-air museum of a sort, the ruins of the legendary Zvartnots temple.

Every people has had its cultural centuries, when people left to posterity striking signs of their genius; for Armenia people such was the century A.D., when they defended their freedom, independence, spoken and written language, resisting foreign invasions. In between the Catholicos Nerses III, the Builder, began the construction of this temple.

The construction of this temple, carried out over 611 and 652, and 659 A.D., represents an accumulation of many centuries of Armenian building and artistic experience. For three-odd centuries the architectural wonder of coloured lava tufa and the imagination of its contemporaries. But according to chronicles, by the year 1000 the temple had been reduced to ruins.

The wind gradually covered the site with a thick layer of soil. The irrigation canals, long ago under Nerses

ZVARTNOTS



the Builder became inoperable and the orchards and vineyards dried up. But to this day the conglomerate of stone ruins never fails to impress visitors, who flock to see the remains of the temple complex.

TRIP IN AN OLD TRAM

Leningraders who happened to be strolling that day along Sredny Avenue, on Vasilyevsky Island, witnessed a curious sight as a tram dating back to the beginning of this century rolled out of the gates of the Lomonosov tram depot, the oldest in the city, and unhurriedly went on its way, its freshly painted sides shining in the sun.

The first electric traction tram which appeared in Petersburg on September 29, 1907 ran from the corner of the Bolshoi Prospekt and the eighth line of Vasilyevsky Island to Admiralty Square. And it is in commemoration of this event that the above tram now runs on a new sight-seeing route enabling tourists to take an exciting trip around the city centre, while at the same time learning something of the history of the city's oldest form of transport.

American photographers in Moscow



Dmitry Baltermants shows off his World War II photos.

It's a pleasure to see so many colleagues at one time overhanging with cameras. It was with these words that Dmitry Baltermants, president of the photographic section of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, started off his address to a recent meeting between section activists and a visiting tourist group from the United States, all of whom were either professional or amateur photographers.

Once they realized they were talking to a Soviet photographer, well known for his shots of World War II battle scenes, the American visitors to

Moscow's Friendship House asked him to show them and comment on his best photographs. Baltermants produced his world-famous "Wee" series, photos taken in Kerch recently freed of fascists, and his photo reports on the forward progress of the Soviet army towards Kiev and of battles on the approaches to Berlin.

This was followed by other displays of photos and slides as well as by lively conversations on the most varied of subjects. Leading press photographer Boris Berezin displayed his latest photo essays — for instance, his series of the John Lennon memorial; Tamara Mer-

zbach, who specializes in photography of architecture, showed her sets of slides of her native Santa Barbara, California; Ines Roberts, who also hails from Santa Barbara, is already known to the Soviet public for her contributions to American photo magazines and publications on hang gliding.

The visitors said the trip was very worthwhile in view of the photographic insights it had given them and many are already planning a show of photos taken during their visit on their return home.

Vladislav ZAPOROSHCHENKO



From Boris Berezin's John Lennon memorial series. "Flight at Sunset". From Ines Roberts' collection.

VIEWPOINT

The Union republics: AN EXAMPLE OF INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

Irina KHUTSISHVILI

Over the nine months of this year industrial output nationwide went up by 2.7 per cent over the same period for last year. Industrial output for the republics taken individually was as follows: Azerbaijan and Moldavia — 5.6 per cent; Georgia — 5.4 per cent; Byelorussia — 4.9 per cent; Armenia — 4.7 per cent; Kirghizia — 4.4 per cent and Uzbekistan — 3.6 per cent considerably. In other words, it was higher than the all-Union average. Let us take one more comparison: industrial output in the USSR as a whole in 1981 was 514 times higher than that in 1922, the year the Soviet Union was founded; while the equivalent figures for the republics were as follows: Armenia — 1,008 times higher; 903 for Moldavia, 802 for Kazakhstan, 874 for Tajikistan, 609 for Byelorussia; and 690 for Kirghizia.

And there is nothing accidental about this phenomenon. Industrial growth rates in these republics clearly surpass those nationwide, due to the simple fact that before the revolution these entities had no industry to speak of. Though boasting of plentiful natural resources, under tsarist Russia they were backward outlying areas with a backward agriculture. Industry had to be built there from scratch, and it has been making rapid advances ever since. To illustrate, before the revolution Kazakhstan was responsible for a mere 0.5 per cent of Russia's industrial output, being a typical raw material appendage of the central areas today it is an industrialized republic exporting to over 70 countries. The Central Asian republics were also backward with just a few small factories for primary cotton processing; now there are scores of industries in these republics, and mainly technologically advanced industries such as power engineering, machine-building, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, modern cotton-processing plants, and the chemical and textile industries.

Apart from an oil industry the Transcaucasian republics have well-developed hydro-power engineering, electric metallurgy, machine-building, motor, aviation and chemical industries. The public ownership of the means of production together with the great advantages offered by a planned economy and the cooperation of all the Soviet peoples were of immense help, even in the years of the most five-year plan period back in the 30s, in solving the uphill task of industrializing the entire country. The Russian Federation, the first among the Union republics in terms of its natural wealth and economic, scientific and technological potential, has always helped the other republics with their industrial advancement. In those cases when republics found their own funds insufficient, they were given additional resources from the all-Union budget to help them meet planned targets, including those in industry. Significantly, throughout the 60 years that the USSR has been in existence industry in all Union republics and nationwide has been free of slumps, crises and unemployment.

Due to close cooperation between all the Union republics, the USSR at present has striking production, scientific and technological potential, with each republic occupying a prominent place in the nationwide division of labour and making an increasing contribution to the growth of the potential.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE HOUSING PROBLEM AND HOW WE SOLVE IT

There are still families in this country who do not have a self-contained flat of their own, and many people could do with an improvement in their housing conditions. An article about how these problems are being solved was published recently in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

Today, a wide-ranging programme of housing construction is underway in our country. In the post-war period alone, 69.2 million new flats have been built.

In the first year of the 1981-1985 five-year plan period, capital investment in housing construction stood at 19,023 million roubles, and 9.9 million people moved into better quality housing.

The new flats are of an improved design, making for better comfort. 52 per cent of all government-built housing in 1981 comes into the above category.

By the end of last year, the overall city housing fund amounted to 2,270 million square metres of floor space. In the countryside the figure was 1,404 million sq. m.

In the USSR Food Programme, which covers the period up to the year 1990, it is envisaged that in the eleventh five-year plan houses with an overall floor space of at least 170 million square metres will be built on collective, state and other farms and at other rural enterprises.

prises. The next five years will see a 15 to 18 per cent increase in housing as compared with 1981-1985.

WHY DOES SPACE KEEP SILENT?

For some 15 years now a group of Soviet scientists has been searching for signals from extraterrestrial civilizations. In recent years this subject has been somewhat overidealized for no artificial signals have been registered as yet, writes Vasvolod Trilitsky, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper. This silence and the absence of any "cosmic miracles" have led to the belief among some researchers that the civilization on our Earth could be the sole one in our galaxy and probably in the entire Universe.

Lately, research, however, has proved that space appears to be silent because our listening techniques are as yet very inadequate.

The illusion of space silence could well stem from the fact that the civilizations in our galaxy are in their incipient stages and the scale of technological advancement is much the same as here on Earth, which means they still lack power sources capable of emitting powerful enough signals. This is why we, for our part, need to upgrade the sensitivity of our receivers by 10,000 to 100,000 times, and to this end we should increase by many thousands times the area of our antennas. They would be best positioned in space, V. Trilitsky emphasizes. In this country we have already designed the first

large-scale space radio telescope of this type, he stresses.

Quite possibly E.T. artificial signals will be beyond our reach for another 10, 20 or 30 years, for this is a problem of immense complexity. But this is not to say that "they" don't exist but rather that we are not yet equal to the task of receiving them, he concludes.

NEW NATURE RESERVE

Though the Northern Caucasian resort area is only 60 kilometres in length and twice as small in breadth, it has over 150 spots of various curative mineral waters. The flora and fauna of the region has been considerably depleted in recent years, writes I. Boldyrev, First Secretary of the Pyatigorsk CPSU City Committee, in "TRUD".

The air in the resorts is far from being as pure as it once used to be, and this is mainly due to urban development, which sometimes reaches inordinate proportions. The areas bordering on the resorts are often subject to industrial change.

In order to preserve the region's flora and fauna, we must undertake more wide-ranging reforestation programmes, particularly in the gorges of the Karadag, Cherkess, autonomous region. We should also think seriously about the possibility of making the Caucasian Mineral Waters resort into a nature reserve, in which the protection of nature would go hand in hand with creating optimum conditions for the further development of the resort.

